

## Fundamentos de Estadística MCPI

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1. Calcula el coeficiente de Pearson, Media Cuartílica y la medida de Fisher para la siguiente distribución.
2. Calcular también el tipo de curtosis.

IQ score	# students	C.F.	Mid Value	F(X)	F(X <sup>2</sup> )
50-60	5	5	55	275	15125
60-70	8	13	65	520	33800
70-80	10	23	75	750	56250
80-90	18	41	85	1530	130050
90-100	25	66	95	2375	225625
100-110	21	87	105	2205	231525
110-120	19	106	115	2185	251275
120-130	10	116	125	1250	156250
130-140	4	120	135	540	72900
Total	120			11630	1172800

$$\text{Mean}(\bar{x}) = \frac{\Sigma fX}{n} = \frac{11630}{120} = 96.9$$

$$\text{Variance} = \frac{\Sigma fX^2}{N} - \left( \frac{\Sigma fx}{N} \right)^2 = \frac{1172800}{120} - (96.92)^2 = 380.49$$

$$\text{Standard deviation} = \sqrt{\text{variance}} = \sqrt{380.49} = 19.50$$

$$\text{First Quartiles} = Q_1 = L + \frac{\frac{N}{4} - c.f.}{f} \times h = 80 + (30 - 23) \times \frac{10}{18} = 83.89$$

$$\text{Second Quartiles} = Q_2 = L + \frac{\frac{N}{2} - c.f.}{f} \times h = 90 + (60 - 41) \times \frac{10}{25} = 97.60$$

$$\text{Third Quartiles} = Q_3 = L + \frac{\frac{3N}{4} - c.f.}{f} \times h = 100 + (90 - 18) \times \frac{10}{19} = 111.58$$

Also,

$$\text{Mode} = M_0 = L + \frac{f_1 - f_0}{2f_1 - f_0 - f_2} \times h = 90 + \frac{10 - (25 - 18)}{2 \times 25 - 18 - 21} = 96.36$$

Hence,

$$S_k(\text{Based on median}) = \text{mean} - \text{median} = 96.92 - 97.60 = -0.68$$

$$S_k(\text{Based on mode}) = \text{mean} - \text{mode} = 96.92 - 96.36 = 0.56$$

$$S_k(\text{Based on quartiles}) = (Q_3 - Q_2) - (Q_2 - Q_1) = (111.58 - 97.60) - (97.6 - 83.89) = 0.27$$

$$S_k(\text{Karl Pearson}) = \frac{\text{Mean} - \text{Mode}}{\sigma} = \frac{96.92 - 96.36}{19.50} = 0.029$$

$$S_k(\text{Bowley}) = \frac{Q_3 + Q_1 - 2M_d}{Q_3 - Q_1} = \frac{(111.58 + 83.89) - 2 \times 97.2}{11.58 - 83.89} = 0.039$$

**Medida de Fisher (Curtosis):**

Se requiere el tercer momento central,  $\sum f(x - \bar{x})^3 \approx -28951.84$ .

$$g_1 = \frac{\sum f(x - \bar{x})^3 / n}{s^3} = \frac{-28951.84 / 120}{(19.57)^3} \approx -0.032$$

- Si  $\alpha_4 < 3$ : Platicúrtica
- Si  $\alpha_4 = 3$ : Mesocúrtica (Normal)
- Si  $\alpha_4 > 3$ : Leptocúrtica

**Conclusión:** Dado que  $2.3095 < 3$ , la distribución es **Platicúrtica**.

